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General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 68
Right of peoples to self-determination

Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Gabon, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,[1] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

Expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

[1] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first[2] and previous sessions,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 65/201 of 21 December 2010,

Reaffirming also its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the right of peoples to self-determination,[3]

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares its firm opposition* to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and with honour;

5. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session under the item entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

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[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

[3] A/66/172.

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Sixty-sixth session
Third Committee
Agenda item 69 (b)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Brazil, India and South Africa: draft resolution

The universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing nature of all human rights and fundamental freedoms

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations, including developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and achieving international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Acknowledging that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being, and recognizing that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[2] and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3] and other human rights instruments,

Recognizing that, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can be achieved only if conditions are created whereby

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[3] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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everyone may enjoy her or his civil and political rights as well as her or his economic, social and cultural rights,

Recognizing that, while development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, the lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights,

Recalling that the work of the Human Rights Council is to be guided by the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue and cooperation, with a view to enhancing the promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development,

Stressing the importance of taking necessary steps to ensure equal and fair treatment for all human rights,

1. *Reaffirms* that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development, must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis;

2. *Recalls*, in this regard, the importance of ensuring the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues;

3. *Stresses* that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing;

4. *Acknowledges* that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger;

5. *Stresses* that the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of all human rights, and reaffirms that States should take steps to eliminate obstacles to development resulting from failure to observe civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights;

6. *Encourages* States to integrate the promotion and protection of all human rights into national policies, including those for international cooperation, taking into account the universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing nature of all human rights;

7. *Strongly appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

8. *Urges* the United Nations system to take into account the universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing nature of all human rights when mainstreaming human rights into its activities, with a view to ensuring equal treatment and practical enjoyment of all human rights;

9. *Invites* civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, to take into account the universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing nature of all human rights within their activities relating to the promotion and protection of all human rights;

10. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, treaty bodies, special procedures of the Human Rights Council and other mandate holders

to continue and enhance their efforts to take into account the universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing nature of all human rights in the fulfilment of their mandates;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly, at its sixty-eighth session, on concrete actions that would increase the attention paid to the universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing nature of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.